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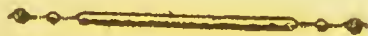
A C C O U N T

OF THE

Prisons, Houses of Correction, and Hospitals,

IN

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.



IF any of the Gentlemen to whom this Pamphlet is sent will be kind enough to give the SOCIETY an account of improvements undertaken in consequence of these observations, such communications will be esteemed a favour by the SOCIETY; and are requested to be addressed to their Secretary, Mr. *Bennett*, under a cover directed to his Grace the *Duke of Montagu*, *President of the Society for giving Effect to his Majesty's Proclamation.*

Privy Garden, London,

June, 1789.

MONTAGU HOUSE, June 12th, 1789.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Society instituted for giving effect to His Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality.

The Sub-Committee agreeably to the Resolutions of May 4th and 25th, presented eight Pamphlets, containing Extracts from Mr. Howard's Account of the Present State of the Prisons, together with a general Introduction to those Extracts.

Resolved,

That the Sub-Committee be requested to send Copies of the said Pamphlets, in the name of the Society, to the Judges, Sheriffs, Gentlemen of the Grand Juries, Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, and such other persons as they shall think proper, in the different counties and towns in England and Wales.

MONTAGU, PRESIDENT.

E R R A T U M.

P. 39, l. 13.—For *Norwich*, read *Noribwich*.

Abstract, p. 1. add Cap. 59, and Cap. 54.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
PRESENT STATE OF THE PRISONS,
Houses of Correction, and Hospitals
IN
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

Taken from a late Publication of
JOHN HOWARD, Esq. F.R.S.
By Permission of the Author.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
AN INTRODUCTION,
STATING

The Acts lately passed for improving the Prisons in this kingdom. The good Effects which have resulted from those Acts, where they have been carried into Execution.

The Abuses which still continue where they have been neglected and The means by which those Abuses may most effectually be corrected.

In this further reformation, it will be absolutely necessary to begin with the Capital; the corruption of manners flowing from that great fountain, spreads far and wide its malignant streams.

HOWARD, page 233:

LONDON:

Printed by Order of the SOCIETY lately instituted for giving Effect to his Majesty's Proclamation against VICE and IMMORALITY.

IN those places in the following Extracts in which the words
“ No ALTERATION ” are inserted, particular attention
is recommended to be paid to the Gaols, as those Gaols will
for the most part be found in a very bad condition. A refer-
ence to Mr. HOWARD's Publication in 1784, would on these
occasions be adviseable.



INTRODUCTION.



A FEW years ago, the state of the Prisons and Houses of Correction in this kingdom, was such as was calculated to counteract almost every purpose for which those buildings were intended. In consequence of the total want of attention to air, to cleanliness, and whatever concerned the health of prisoners, the gaol-fever prevailed to such a degree, as to occasion the death of many more persons than fell by the hands of the executioner. The fatal effects of this disorder were often extended to debtors, as well as felons; to the keepers of prisons, as well as those confined

a

fined

fined in them ; to witnesses, to jurymen, and even to Judges on the bench.*

The morals of prisoners were at this time as much neglected as their health. Idleness, drunkenness, and all kinds of vice, were suffered to continue in such a manner as to confirm old offenders in their bad practices, and to render it almost certain, that the minds of those who were confined for their first faults, would be corrupted, instead of being corrected, by their imprisonment.

In this situation, it is probable, the gaols in this Island would still have continued, if the attention of the Public had not been called to the subject by the labours of Mr. HOWARD. The true state of the prisons was made known by that gentleman, and the means were pointed out by which they might be improved.

In consequence of the information which was thus obtained, the subject was considered by the

* At the assize held in Oxford Castle, 1577, all who were present died within forty hours. The Lord Chief Baron, the Sheriff, and about 300 more.

Vide Baker's Chronicle, page 353.

Legislature with the attention which its importance deserved. Several acts of Parliament were passed for the better regulation of gaols and houses of correction; and in consequence of these acts, and of the exertions of many public bodies, and public-spirited individuals, much good has been done. Many new prisons have been built, in which the chief defects of the old ones have been avoided, many of the old ones have been improved, and attention has been paid to air, to cleanliness, and of course to health. The result of the whole has been, that the *gaol-fever* by which such numbers not only of guilty, but of innocent persons were destroyed, *is now almost eradicated*, and our gaols may for the most part be visited without danger. But it is observed, that at this point the spirit of improvement unhappily seems to stop, scarcely touching upon that still more important object, the reformation of the morals of prisoners.

It is with a view to attain this object, and to correct those abuses which still continue in our gaols, that the following observations are submitted to the consideration of those persons, whose situation renders them the most able to contribute to so good a work. The task will perhaps not be found to be so difficult as it may at first sight be

supposed. If the acts of the 14th Geo. III. cap. 59, and 24 Geo. III. cap. 54, are examined, it will appear that provision is already made for the correction of most of these abuses, and what is now chiefly required, is to take care that those acts are properly enforced. The following pages point out the good effects which have resulted from them, where they have been carried into execution; and the evils which still continue, where they have been neglected.

In the Metropolis this neglect has unfortunately been too general, though the necessity of enforcing obedience to the law is no where so great.—Many instances of this kind might easily be produced, but a few will be sufficient to shew how necessary it is that the Magistrates should pay particular attention to this subject.

It is true that the gaolers are now forbidden to keep taps; but the good effects which would have resulted from this regulation, have been prevented, by not only the spirit, but the very letter of the act being evaded.

In

In some prisons the debtors sell beer, and in a great many, either a neighbouring publican, or perhaps some person in trust for the gaoler, is allowed to supply the prisoners with spirituous and other liquors. No employment or materials for work are provided for those who are sentenced to hard labour. The different classes of prisoners are not properly separated: Night rooms are not provided for solitary confinement; and sufficient attention is not paid to sick or to dying prisoners. Visitors, instead of being excluded on a Sunday, are admitted in such numbers, that that day is scarcely distinguished from others, but by the prisons exhibiting a more than common degree of riot and debauchery.

This description, instead of being exaggerated, is in reality not strong enough, to give a proper idea of the wickedness, which in defiance of the acts of Parliament, still continues in many of the prisons in London and Westminster. As great, however, as the evil may be, it is not impossible to correct it; and it is hoped, that being now made known, it will not be neglected, but that the different persons who are entrusted with the government of the King's Bench, the Fleet, Newgate,

gate,* Wood-street, the Poultry, Clerkenwell, the Savoy, the Marshalsea, and Tothill-fields, will exert themselves in their respective stations, to improve such of those prisons as are placed under their particular inspection, and that taking the following observations as their guide, they will endeavour to carry into effect the good intentions of the Legislature. For this purpose, the several circumstances here mentioned are earnestly recommended to their attention.†

* The number of prisoners in Newgate when these observations were written, amounted to 622 felons, and 163 debtors: a number far too great for such a prison. It is much to be lamented that the debtors are not removed, and the prison appropriated entirely to felons.

† Most of the regulations which follow are expressly enjoined in some of the acts lately passed for the improvement of gaols, but many of the clauses in those acts have been too much neglected.

I. That



I. That agreeably to the act of the 32d of Geo. II. cap. 28, Rules be made by the Justices, and confirmed by the Judges, for the direction of the gaolers, and the conduct of the prisoners, and that the same be painted on a board in a legible manner, and hung up in one or more conspicuous parts of every prison.*

II. That the act of the 14th of Geo. III. cap. 59; and the clauses against drunkenness, in the 20, 21, 22, and 23 sections of the act of the 24th of Geo. III, cap. 54, be in like manner hung up in the prisons.†

III. That until the laudable example of the county of Suffex, and some few other places, in abolishing all fees, be generally adopted, a table of fees made by the Justices, and confirmed by the Judges, be also hung up in the prisons; and that

* What is here recommended has been carried into execution in a very proper manner at Reading, Bury, and Lancaster.— Any persons who wish the gaols under their direction to be well managed, would find it worth while to procure copies of the regulations established at those places.

† Vide act 14 Geo. III. cap. 59.

no garnish, or any other fee but what is allowed as above, be permitted to be taken of any prisoner.*

IV. That every prison be white-washed at least once in every year, and that this be done twice in prisons which are much crowded.†

V. That a pump and plentiful supply of water be provided, and that every part of the prison be kept as clean as possible.‡

VI. That every prison be supplied with a warm and cold bath, or commodious bathing tubs, and that the prisoners be indulged in the use of such baths, with a proper allowance of soap, and the use of towels.§

VII. That attention be paid to the sewers, in order to render them as little offensive as possible.

* Vide act 32 Geo. II. cap. 21, sect. 12.

† Vide act 14 Geo. III. cap. 59.

‡ Vide *ibid.*

§ Vide *ibid.*

VIII. That no animals of any kind which render a prison dirty, be allowed to be kept in it, either by the gaoler, or any prisoner. The only exception to this rule, should be one dog kept by the gaoler.*

IX. That great care be taken, that as perfect a separation as possible be made of the following classes of prisoners, viz. That felons be kept entirely separate from debtors; men from women;

* If any persons should be of opinion, that the attention to cleanliness which is recommended in the five foregoing articles, has little connection with the morals of prisoners, they are requested to read the following extracts from *Mr. Howard's* last publication:

“ Endeavouring to introduce habits of cleanliness is an object of great importance, as many officers have observed, that the most cleanly men are always the most decent and honest, and the most slovenly and dirty are the most vicious and irregular.” Page 218.

“ I have repeatedly observed, that when I have pulled down old cottages that had clay floors, and no pantry, no pump, no out-house for fuel, nor any vault, and have built new ones with these conveniences, which have also been white-washed both within and without—the very same families that were before slovenly and dirty, have upon this change of their habitations, become clean and neat in their persons, in their houses, and gardens.” Page 118,

old offenders from young beginners ; and convicts from those who have not been tried.*

X. That all prisoners, except debtors, be clothed on their admission with a prison uniform, and that their own clothes be returned them when they are brought to trial, or are dismissed.

XI. That care be taken that the prisoners are properly supplied with food, and their allowance not deficient, either in weight or quality.†

XII. That no gaoler, or any person in trust for him, or employed by him, be permitted to sell any wine, beer, or other liquors, or permit or suffer any such to be sold in any prison ; or on any pretence whatever, to suffer any tippling or gaming in the prison.‡

* Vide act 22 Geo. III. cap. 64.

† Vide *ibid.*

‡ This is expressly commanded in the act of 24 Geo. III. cap. 54, sect. 20 and 22, and attention to this circumstance is most earnestly recommended, as Mr. HOWARD observes, page 234, “ No effectual reform will be made in our prisons till the root of the evil be cut off, which, from the closest observation, I am convinced is the *vice of drunkenness*.”

XIII. That a proper salary be given to the gaoler, in lieu of the profits which he formerly derived from the tap, from fees, and other perquisites.*

XIV. That those prisoners who are committed to hard labour be not permitted to be idle, and that such other prisoners as are willing to work, be supplied with materials, and be allowed part of the profits of such work, as the act directs.†

XV. That a clergyman be appointed, with a proper salary, and that divine service be regularly performed on Sundays and holydays: that on those days no persons be allowed to visit the prisoners; and that such prisoners as will not attend divine service be locked up, and not suffered to disturb others while it is performed.‡

XVI. That care be taken that no swearing, cursing, or profane conversation be permitted, that the keepers and turnkeys be cautioned against

* Vide act 24 Geo. III. cap. 54, sect. 20.

† Vide act 22 Geo. III. cap. 64, sect. 7.

‡ Vide Act 13 Geo. III. cap. 58.

it, and strictly enjoined not to suffer the prisoners to be guilty of it.*

XVII. That cells be provided for the refractory, and night-rooms for solitary confinement, but that no prisoner be kept in any dungeon, or room underground.†

XVIII. That a surgeon or apothecary be appointed (with a proper salary) to afford the necessary assistance to the sick, and that two rooms, one for men, and one for women, be set apart as infirmaries, and be furnished with proper bedding.‡

XIX. That great attention be paid to what concerns the debtors, as it is found that that part of the management of our prisons has hitherto been the most neglected.

XX. That wherever any legacies have been bequeathed, or any charitable donations given for the benefit of prisoners, an account of the same be hung up in the prison; and that care be taken that

* Vide 22 Geo. III. cap. 64.

† Vide act 14 Geo. III. cap. 59.

‡ Vide *ibid.*

the sums of money so given, be employed to the purposes for which they were intended by the donors.

XXI. That agreeably to the act of 22 Geo. III. cap. 64, the keeper of every house of correction be obliged to deliver to the Chairman at the Quarter Sessions, a list of the prisoners in his custody, distinguishing their age and sex, and mentioning in what trade or business each person hath been employed, and is best qualified for; as also the behaviour of such person during his or her confinement.*

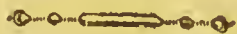
XXII. That the prisons be frequently visited; that the visitors take notice whether the regulations which have been established are observed or neglected; that a report from the visitors be presented to the Justices at every Sessions, and that these reports be taken into consideration, at least once a year, viz. at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions.

XXIII. That attention be paid to prisoners when they are discharged, and that, if possible,

* If this order were strictly enforced, it would necessarily oblige the gaoler to pay some attention to the prisoners in his custody.

some

some means be pointed out to them, by which they may be enabled to gain a livelihood in an honest manner.



In the plan here proposed, it is to be observed, that no indulgence is recommended to be shewn to prisoners, but what is necessary in order to preserve their health, and reform their morals. The use of imprisonment is to correct those who are vicious, to deter others from becoming so, to confine such as are suspected of crimes, till their guilt or innocence is proved; and lastly, to secure the persons of debtors for the benefit of their creditors. If this is the case, how strongly are we called upon to take care that the debtor, the person whose guilt is doubtful, and the young offender,* be not exposed, while in prison, to any disorders which may destroy his health, or endanger his life; or to any temptation from bad example, or bad society, which may render it probable that he will be sent

* In Holland, Switzerland, and Scotland, the number of young offenders, and of prisoners of all kinds, debtors as well as felons, is very small. This is chiefly to be ascribed to the care which is taken in those countries to bring up children in habits of industry, and to give even the poorest a moral and religious education.

back

back into the world, a worse member of the community than he was at the beginning of his confinement.

The success which has attended the attempts already made to reform the state of our gaols, gives the greatest reason to hope, that by persisting in our endeavours, we may complete the desired object. If after all that has been done, our prisons were now in as dreadful a condition as when Mr. HOWARD first visited them, there would be some reason to fear that the evil was not to be conquered; but as we find that the greatest difficulties are already overcome, that the greatest dangers are removed, and that in several counties* the labours of

* The examples of the counties of York, Sussex, Cornwall, Lancaster, Norfolk, Suffolk, Gloucester, and Oxford, are worthy of imitation; and the following accounts of Oxford and Wymondham, deserve to be noticed in every part of the kingdom, as they shew in what manner a county gaol, and county bridewell may (*without additional expense to the county*) be made places of real reformation.

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE.

The convicts were employed in building the new gaol. The lodges and the gateway, with the chapel over it, were built entirely by them. They were guarded only by one man, though
several

of the magistrates have been attended with greater success than the most sanguine advocates for reformation had ventured to predict—in such a case,

several of them for their good behaviour had their irons taken off. This proves that among such delinquents many are reclaimable, and not so entirely abandoned, as some are apt to suppose. The encouragements here given with respect to their diet, clothes, and term of confinement, have been the means of recovering many from their bad habits, and of rendering them useful members of society. Here the convicts are not defrauded of the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week,

An account of the earnings of the Prisoners in the County Gaol and Bridewell of Oxford, together with the expense of their maintenance, materials for work, &c. &c. from January 23, 1786, to January 7, 1787.

	£.	s.	d.
Total earnings - - - - -	198	1	11
Expense in county allowance of bread	58	19	0
Clothes and extra feeding - - - -	85	1	9½
Over-looker - - - - -	22	10	0
Materials for work, &c. - - - -	11	11	0
Total expense - - - -	178	1	9½
Total earnings - - - -	198	1	11

Balance gained by the county from Jan.

23, 1786, to Jan. 7, 1787 - - - 20 : 0 : 1½

Ditto gained by the county from Jan.

7, 1787, to Jan. 1, 1788 - - - 113 : 9 : 2

Ditto gained by the county from Jan. 1,

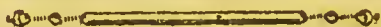
1788, to Jan. 1, 1789 - - - 135 : 15 : 6

This

case, it may reasonably be expected, that no person whose situation affords the means of contributing
to

This great increase in the balance is chiefly owing to the convicts being employed in building the new gaol: it cannot therefore be expected that it should continue as great when the building is finished. There is however little reason to doubt of a considerable sum being always gained to the county from the work of the convicts. It should also be observed, that the saving the expense of maintaining convicts, which would otherwise be incurred, and the gaining a balance in favour of the county, are but secondary advantages. The great benefit which has resulted from the exertions of the magistrates in this county, is the reformation in the morals of the prisoners. In this respect they have been remarkably successful; and it deserves to be noticed, that in order to bring the convicts to habits of industry, promises have been found more effectual than threats. A subscription has been raised by the gentlemen of the county, by which some prisoners, when discharged, have been clothed, others have been furnished with a complete set of tools to go on with their work or manufacture; and a little money has been given them at their discharge, with an assurance of further encouragement, in case they brought a certificate of their good behaviour from their employers at the end of the year. Promises of rewards of this kind, or in some cases of applying to his Majesty to remit part of the term of confinement, have in every instance but one, answered much better than threats of further or more severe punishment.

to so good a work, will refuse to take some pains to put the finishing hand to what has been so happily and successfully begun.



WYMONDHAM.

By examining the accounts of the house of correction at Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk, from October 8, 1783, to April 11, 1789, it appears that the earnings of the convicts have every year exceeded the expense of maintaining them, and in the course of five years and a half, the balance gained by the county, after defraying all charges, has amounted to £262 : 18 : 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. It is also to be observed, that by means of this well-regulated house of correction, many offenders have been brought to acquire habits of industry; and no method is found so effectual towards reforming the morals of delinquents, as the teaching them a profitable trade. It is a FACT, that some of those convicts are now become useful members of the community, and support themselves and their families, by the practice of that trade, which was taught them during their confinement in the prison of Wymondham.





A B S T R A C T

F R O M

M R. H O W A R D's

A C C O U N T O F T H E E N G L I S H P R I S O N S

A N D

H O S P I T A L S.

T H E T O W E R.

THE Tower is the only prison in England for state delinquents of *rank*. There has been no prisoner since Mr. *Laurens* went out, December 31st, 1781.

Here, in 1787, I saw a great quantity of junk or old cordage, and having again found the prisoners in the bridewells in and about London without employment, I cannot avoid repeating my former remark: "If the great quantities of "old cables and ropes piled up at the Tower "were delivered out to the several keepers of
B "bride-

“bridewells in and about London to be wrought
 “for use, and prompt payment made for the
 “work, this would prevent the excuses of keep-
 “ers for not employing their prisoners.”

N E W G A T E.

No alteration.* In three or four rooms there were near one hundred and fifty women crowded together, many young creatures with the old and hardened, some of whom had been confined upwards of two years: on the men's side likewise there were many boys of twelve or fourteen years of age; some almost naked. In the men's infirmary, there were only seven iron bedsteads; and at my last visit, there being twenty sick, some of them, naked and with sores, in a miserable condition, lay on the floor with only a rug. There were four sick in the infirmary for women, which is only fifteen feet and a half, by twelve, has but one window, and no bedsteads; sewers offensive; prison not white-washed. Keeper's salary £450 in lieu of the tap. I found some of the *debtors* had in their apartments casks of beer for sale; and on the *felons'* side a person stood with cans of beer. At my last visit I went over the wards of the criminals with Mr. *Curtis* the

* It may be proper to inform those readers who are not acquainted with my former publications, that when I say, *no alteration*, I speak with reference to the situation which such prison was in when I last visited it; the particulars of which may be found in my former editions of *The State of the Prisons*, &c.

new Sheriff, from whose activity and zeal I would hope something may be done for the naked objects left by the late sheriffs.—The allowance of bread should be weighed *in gross*, and delivered to the prisoners every day.* Unless the debtors be removed to give room for the separation of the other prisoners, and a reform be made in the prisons, an audacious spirit of profaneness and wickedness will continue to prevail in the lower class of the people in London.

1787, March 18,	Debtors	-	-	140
	Felons, &c.	-	-	350
1788, Aug. 26,	Debtors	-	-	114
	Felons,	-	-	499. viz.

Men debtors 96, Women 12; County Court debtors, 5; Excise debtor 1; *Capital convicts*, 10 men and one woman; capital convicts respited, 63 men and 19 women; transports, 183 men and 103 women; fines, 40 men and 4 women; for trial, 57 men and 19 women.

October 1st the prisoners were as numerous as at my former visits.

* In all prisons where great numbers are served with bread, if it may not be expected that every single loaf should be weighed, yet they might be weighed by tens or twenties. To every ward here, and at both the Compters, there is an orderly prisoner called a *wardman*, who should wash, sweep and keep his ward fresh and clean, and who had for many years a double allowance of bread, till a late sheriff, Sir *Robert Taylor*, took it off. I wish this small encouragement to cleanliness had been continued.

T H E F L E E T.

No alteration. Liquors sold as usual, notwithstanding the late *Act* which prohibits keepers from selling liquors, or having any interest or concern therein*.

In the House.

In the Rules.

1787, April 2, Debtors 121.	—	74.
1788, Oct. 6, - - - 132.	—	80. viz.

Men within the walls 125; women 7. Men in the rules 79; women 1.

N E W L U D G A T E.

Here are several improvements. Four fire-places are added: plenty of water by two pipes, one on each *main*. Prison clean and quiet. The Lord Mayor sends three chaldrons of coals, and the Sheriffs two as usual. Keeper now has no licence. In the large work-room I always found either chair-makers, basket-makers, or coopers at work. It would be more convenient if the court were paved with flat stones, and the waste water conducted through the offensive vault. On conversing with the keeper, who is secretary to Mr. *Akerman*, he observed to me, "now *prisoners* keep taps."

1787, Nov. 6. Debtors 24.

* 24th of *Geo.* III. Cap. LIV Sect. 22.

POULTRY

POULTRY COMPUTER.

Clean, and white-washed in 1787. Some casements are wanted: in the prince's ward there are none. Criminals of both sexes are together in one small day-room. Visitors, by the false lenity of the Sheriffs, are admitted from morning to night; and persons are always ready at the gate to serve the prisoners with beer.* Allowance to felons, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ in bread (weight in 1787, 17 oz.) to debtors a penny loaf (weight in 1788, 11 oz.) These have from the sheriffs meat and coals, weekly. Surgeon now Mr. Jones. Keeper's salary £150 in lieu of the tap.

1787, March 19, Debtors 37. Felons, &c. 27.

1788, Aug. 26, Debt. M. Side 6. C. Side, Men 26, Wom. 4.
Fel. &c. 18. For Examination 5.

— Oct. 3, Debt. M. Side 7. C. Side, Men 25, Wom. 3.
Fel. &c. 7. For Examination 12.

WOOD-STREET COMPUTER.

No alteration. This *ruinous prison* not white-washed. Prisoners here are not restrained in the

* One advantage that was expected from the abolition of the tap in gaols, was preventing the comrades of criminals from associating with them, which gave an opportunity of plotting further mischief, and tended to suppress impeachments, through the false hopes with which their companions encouraged them before their trials; but, by the unrestrained visits of their friends, and the permission of beer, wine, &c. to be brought to them from *certain* public houses, this intended advantage is in a great measure frustrated.

purchase of liquors. Mr. *Sheriff Bloxam* has lately released sixteen debtors with money given by the public. There were no sick prisoners in either of the Compters.† Allowance to felons $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ in bread, weight in 1788, 1*lb.* Keeper's salary £225 in lieu of the tap.—A new compters is now building.

1787, March 19, Debtors 51. Felons, &c. 32.

1788, Aug. 26, Debt. M. Side, Men 17, Wom. 5. C. Side 16.
Fel. &c. 19. For Examination 11.

— Oct. 1, Debt. M. Side, Men 13, Wom. 5. C. Side 26.
Fel. &c. 10. For Examination 38.

B R I D E W E L L.

No alteration but the ventilator taken down. Each sex has a work-room and a night-room. They lie in boxes, with a little straw, on the floors. The prison not being strong, the men were in irons. Some were picking oakum, and others were making ropes, which is a new and proper employment. Mr. *Hardwick*, a hemp-dresser, has their labour, and a salary of twenty guineas a year.—Allowance a penny loaf each, and four days in the week ten ounces of beef

† The prisons of late years are visited by the sheriffs, and they are much more healthy places of abode than they were formerly. The debtors, by the liberal contribution of the sheriffs and others, live in the compters better than many *industrious* tradesmen; but there is little attention to the separation of prisoners, or their morals.

without

without bone, &c. The allowance, for persons constantly employed, is not too much; but would it not be better if they had less meat, and more bread? The prison wants white-washing, and the men's night-room more light and air. At my first visit two were in the infirmary; at my last, only one.

1787, Nov. 6,	Men 26.	Women 25.
1788, Sept. 13,	-- 19.	-- 10.

There are *very properly* solitary cells for the bridewell boys, in which one was confined, and employed in beating hemp.

Vagrants and others committed to this prison.

In 1783, Prisoners 1597.	In 1785, Prisoners 612
1784, - - - 2956.	1786, - - - 716

N. B. The numbers are from the accounts made up every Easter.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

No alteration but the keeper's house improved by the late tap-house being laid to it: still however he has no view of the courts, nor of any person coming into the prison.—The prison-rooms clean; the wardsmen having, very properly, a double allowance of bread. No sick ward for women: *no bedding*. The bath never used: no water in that pump for two years. Chapel badly contrived; not white-washed. Men and women
B 4 separated;

separated; but *all sorts* of prisoners associate together, playing at cards, &c.—Allowance one pound of bread a day. Keeper's stated salary £50; but if his perquisites and fees do not amount to £250 more, the magistrates are to make up the deficiency. Prisoners are detained for their fees, and some pawn their scanty clothing to obtain a discharge.—Mrs. *Wildman* continues her late husband's weekly benefaction to this prison, and the bridewell.

1787, March 21,	Men	-	-	-	-	56
	Women	-	-	-	-	24
1788, Aug. 28,	Men Felons committed					27
	Women ditto			-		13
	Fines			-		8
	For examination					19
	Misdemeanors, &c.					100
						<hr/>
						Total 167

Of these, ten only were master's-side prisoners, that is, prisoners who can pay for a bed three shillings and sixpence a week.

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

No alteration. The prison quite clean: the rooms washed every day. The prisoners on both sides miserable objects; very dirty; some almost naked; all without employment: no sort of bedding allowed by the county: * several women in

* I am sorry to observe that very little attention is still paid in our prisons to the article of *bedding*, so essential to the health and comfort of prisoners.

the sick ward.—Allowance, one pound of bread a day; and to the fines an additional pennyworth of bread and a pennyworth of cheese. Keeper's salary £50, to be made up £300 by perquisites and fees at the new prison.†

The foundation is laid for a new *house of correction*, in a much better situation. When the prisoners are removed, the adjoining prison may be greatly improved, for the proper separation of prisoners, an infirmary, chapel, &c.

1787, March 21, Men 66, Women 77.

1788, August 28, Men 114, Women 123.

Of the men in 1788, 3 were Court of Conscience Debtors, and 23 Fines. Of the women 15 were Fines.

WHITECHAPEL PRISON.

The keeper's house fitted up and the court latticed over. Keeper, a sheriff's officer for the county of Middlesex, and in 1788 had two county prisoners in custody.

1787, April 4, Debtors 2.

1788, Sept. 15, Debtors none.

† If magistrates think that £300 is a proper salary for their keeper, would it not be more generous to allow it, than to oblige many half naked, and almost starved objects, to part with their scanty clothing, or continue in confinement?

TOWER

TOWER HAMLET's GAOL.

No alteration. The rooms dirty, and the prison for some years going to ruin.

1787, April 4, Two prisoners.

1788, Aug. 20, One Prisoner.

ST. CATHARINE's GAOL.

1787, April 4, It was let for a warehouse.

THE SAVOY.

A great part of this *prison* having been burnt last February, the prisoners at night are now crowded into two rooms. The prison very dirty: not white-washed these two years. Some of the prisoners almost naked; without shirts, shoes or stockings. Several prisoners died last spring, and probably many more will die the spring ensuing, if greater attention be not paid to them. Here were six of the guards in a close offensive room (the black hole) in which they are confined on bread and water twenty-four or forty-eight hours, for drunkenness, neglect of duty, &c.

1788, Sept. 13, Deserters 45.

WEST-

WESTMINSTER PRISON.

This *prison*, adjoining to the bridewell in Tothill-fields, the property of the dean and chapter, was erected in 1779, when the gate-house was taken down, and is now used in aid of the Savoy. It consists of four rooms, nineteen feet nine inches square, one of which is for the confinement of the refractory, in which there were two prisoners. The other three are lodging-rooms, very dirty, and the prisoners have neither bedding nor straw. Many were almost naked, and had no shoes, stockings or shirts. Several deserters had been confined from fifteen to seventeen months. Some were in heavy irons for attempting to break out. Many of them were sickly, and objects of compassion. Allowance four-pence a day each, for which they are supplied with provisions. The stoppage of the two-pence of their pay, while they lie on the bare boards, is very severe.

1788, Sept. 17, Deserters 94.

TOTHILL FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

No alteration in this prison. The men associating together in one part, and the women in another; all without employment, except three or four debtors who were shoe-makers. At night, some men come to a room in the women's court, and some women go to a room on the men's side,
which

which is called the *chapel*, from the use made of it by the late worthy keeper. Several prisoners were drinking in a room used by the turnkey for his shop. Here is also a room for the deposit of bonnets and other articles of clothing, which may be a sufficient security for the keeper's fees; one woman, however, I turned out, who had remained four days after the expiration of her term, and had no share in the property contained in this room. In some county gaols the salaries to the gaolers are in lieu of all fees; whereby the hardship of forcing poor creatures to part with some of their scanty clothing, in order to purchase their discharge, is prevented. No bedding here, which is the case in all the London prisons, except that in the city called bridewell, where they have a little loose straw, and beds for the few who can pay a high price for them. Surgeon Mr. *Hanbury*. Salary £30. No infirmary.*

1787, March 23,	<i>Court of Conscience Debtors</i>	1
	Criminals, Men,	79
	Women - -	56
1788, August 30,	<i>Court of Conscience Debtors</i>	3
	Criminals, Men	57
	Women - -	78

* In conversation with the keeper, he observed, that a prisoner's term of confinement ends at midnight.—It would be much better if prisoners were released after receiving their bread allowance, and not in the evening; for many, having neither money nor friends, are immediately exposed to the temptation of repeating their former crimes.

THE KING's BENCH PRISON.

No alteration. Liquors sold in the same manner as before the act of 24th of *Geo. III.* I was pleased to see in the lobby an order painted on a board, that no dogs should go into this prison.

In the House. In the Rules.

1787, April 2,	Debtors 370	—	60.
1788, Oct. 9,	- - 340	—	104. viz.

Men within the walls about 320; Women about 20. Men within the Rules about 95; Women about 9.

MARSHALSEA PRISON.

No alteration in this *ruinous* prison. The premises belong to four landlords, and Mrs. *Marson*, the widow of the late deputy marshal, has them on a long lease, at £101 rent. She lets some small rooms to the prisoners at 3s. a week, and other rooms to persons who are not prisoners: here is a drunken turnkey; and spirituous liquors are sold as common as beer. Within the prison is an alehouse (or tap) where there are frequent scenes of riot and debauchery.*

* One morning, on mentioning to the marshal's substitute that several prisoners were drinking, he replied, "The chief vice among prisoners is drunkenness; and *that* brings them here; and while they can drink and riot in prison they disregard the confinement."

1787, April 2, Debtors 25. Admiralty Prisoners 3
 1788, Aug. 28, - 36* - - - 1

BOROUGH COMPTER.

A new gaol on a *bad* plan. Staircases narrow: passages dark and only three feet wide: the wards of the men and women debtors join, so that the prisoners associate together. The whole prison very dirty: not white-washed since occupied at Michaelmas 1787. Sewers not offensive, the tide ebbing and flowing through them. Garnish (2s. 10d.) not abolished. Allowance a penny loaf a day (weight in 1788, 10½ oz.) *Eleanor Gwinn's* charity, of sixty-five loaves every eight weeks, continued regularly. Keeper, a sheriff's officer for Surrey: *no salary*.—A new table of fees hung on the gate; but as it seemed to be written by the keeper, and was not signed by any magistrate, I do not copy it.

1787, April 2, 6 Debtors.

1788, Aug. 28, 11 Court of Conscience Debtors.

The two other prisons in Southwark belong to the County of Surrey.

* One of the common-fide debtors was an old man, whose original debt was £10 : 4 : 0 to a cow-keeper at Marybone, who has regularly paid him the allowance of 2s. 4d. a week ever since January, 1784.

I shall

I shall now give a brief Account of the HOSPITALS for the SICK in this great Metropolis, with such Remarks as suggested themselves to me in a late visit to them.

The LONDON HOSPITAL in WHITECHAPEL ROAD.

This spacious building is for the reception and relief of sick and wounded seamen, &c. It consists of eighteen wards; but now seven only are occupied; some having been shut up two or three years. The wards in general are twenty feet wide, and twelve high, and each contains about eighteen beds, which have no testers. Over the doors were square apertures. The passages, which are eight feet wide, are dark. There are no cisterns for water: the vaults are often offensive. In this, and our other hospitals, medical and chirurgical patients are together. Here the middle floor is occupied by the women, and the lower and upper floors by the men. Would it not be better if the men were on one side of the house, and the women on the other? I could wish that there were two wards appropriated to Jew patients, as they must almost starve, on their scanty allowance of bread and beer, with only two-pence halfpenny a day. Perhaps a proper attention to them might be repaid by subscriptions from the opulent of their own profession. In a dirty room in the cellar there is a cold and a hot bath, which seem to be seldom used. The wards
were

were not dirty, but the house has not been white-washed for some years; nor has it, within or without, the appearance of neatness. Patients are generously admitted without any fee or reward to nurses, &c. nor is any security required for the expense of burial or removal; but for parish poor and soldiers, four-pence *per* day must be paid for their subsistence. All accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any hour of the day or night. Here is a large chapel, in which divine service is performed twice every Sunday; and prayers are read three days in the week.

The patients' diet I disapprove of; as their *common diet* is 8 oz. of meat *every* day for dinner; and for supper, broth six days in the week. No *vegetables*, and only 12 oz. of bread a day. The *middle diet* is 4 oz. of meat every day for dinner; and for supper, a pint of broth or panado. No *vegetables*, and only 8 oz. of bread. The breakfast for every day, of those patients that are on *common* diet, is one pint of milk pottage or water-gruel. Those on the *middle* diet, one pint of panado or water-gruel. The drink of the former is three pints of beer in summer, and one quart in winter. Of the latter one pint of beer every day.

Sept. 15th, 1788, Patients 120.

By a letter lately received, I am informed that the committee are exerting themselves, and making several improvements in this hospital.

ST.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL in
SMITHFIELD.

The wards of this hospital, which are three sides of a spacious quadrangle, are on the ground floor and three stories above. The wards, being double, have not the advantage of opposite windows; but they were clean and not offensive, except the men's four *foul* wards, which are on the uppermost story, and had not one window open. The two foul wards for women were clean and fresh. The wards are lofty, twenty-two feet wide, and in each were about fifteen beds. The bedsteads are wood, and their testers, though lofty, are a harbour for dust and lumber. The beds were not crowded, and the wards were quiet. The staircases are wide; the landing places spacious; and the windows were open. The diet of the patients is nearly the same as in the London hospital, except on Thursdays, when instead of 8 oz. of meat they have 4 oz. of cheese and 2 oz. of butter; and every day a pint of milk pottage, but on Thursday a pint and a half; and every day three pints of beer. *The allowance of bread is too small.* Here is a large cold bath, and a room adjoining for a warm bath. To each ward there is a sister and a nurse; the former has a room adjoining, but no window into her ward. *Fees are taken* for the admission of patients: for clean patients 2s. viz. 1s. for the sister, 6d. to the nurse, 6d. to the beadle; for foul patients £1 : 5 : 8, viz. 5s. for flannels, 18s. 8d. for two months subsistence at 4d. per day; 2s. ward
C dues.

dues. Every patient must deposit 17s. 6d. for a burial fee, or a house-keeper give security: except in case of sudden accidents. Sept. 19th, 1788, Patients 428.*

The

* Adjoining to Bartholomew's Hospital is Christ's Hospital, which being the greatest charitable institution in this kingdom for the education of children, I shall give a short account of it. Here are now only boys, the girls being removed to Hertford. Near a thousand children enjoy the benefit of this noble institution.

In October, 1788, there were in }	
the Mathematical School	44
Grammar School	49
Under Grammar School	148
Writing School	207
Reading School	96
At Hertford, Boys	353
- - - Girls	53
Total	950

The mathematical, and some other school-rooms, are lofty and good; and the dining-room is large, in which the children meet three times a day. The beds are *improperly* close to the wall, and have wooden testers. The boys lie two in a bed, and the beds have clean linen once a month. The kitchen has a cupola, and is the freshest and best kitchen for an hospital I have ever seen. The staircases, school-rooms and dormitories should be lime-whited every year: great attention is paid to the cleanliness of the boys: they are washed morning and evening, and have clean linen *twice* a week.

No children are admitted under the age of seven. The girls are discharged at fourteen, and the boys at fifteen, except the mathematical boys and those intended for the university.

The boys have coats once a year: breeches twice: shoes and stockings every quarter: caps and girdles yearly; and bands four times a year.

At

The MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL in MARYBONE.

This hospital, built in 1755, and supported by voluntary contribution, consists of sixteen wards, of which only four are occupied, the funds being very low. The rooms are close and dirty, except

At every meal, the master who presides having struck three times with a hammer for silence, a boy in the desk, with an audible voice, asks a blessing and returns thanks.

An augmentation of one-fifth has lately been made to the bread allowance. They have now daily for breakfast half a small loaf: the same quantity for dinner, and also for supper, with a small quantity of either butter or cheese. The loaves are about the size of threehalfpenny loaves, and remarkably good. They have for dinner on

<i>Sunday,</i>	Beef boiled, with broth.
<i>Monday,</i>	Milk pottage, with bread and butter.
<i>Tuesday,</i>	Mutton roasted.
<i>Wednesday,</i>	Millet, or rice milk, with bread.
<i>Thursday,</i>	Beef boiled, with broth.
<i>Friday,</i>	Boiled mutton, with broth.
<i>Saturday,</i>	Pease porridge, with bread and butter.

On particular days, the gift of benefactors, veal roasted, beef roasted, pork roasted, and pork boiled. Of meat, each child has about four ounces. I made a remark on the impropriety of the blue-coat school boys in Dublin being accustomed to so much animal food, without potatoes or any kind of vegetables: I must make the same here, and especially as I am now persuaded that *that* school and several others copy after this excellent charity. On this subject many authors might be quoted; but I shall only mention Dr. *Macbride*, who, in his *Experimental Essays*, shews, “ that a property *common* to *all*

cept one called the founder's. The bedsteads and wooden testers are old: the house wants white-washing, and the whole has an air of poverty: yet an order is hung up, that no servant

“ *fresh vegetables* is, that when mixed with any *animal substance*, and placed in the proper degree of heat, they presently run into *fermentation*, and, in the course of that fermentation, throw off a subtile *vapour*, or spirit, of surprising activity, endued with a power of *restoring sweetness* to *putrid animal fluids*.” And the Doctor “ lays it down as a position not easily to be controverted, that the *genuine putrid scurvy* has never been known to yield to any other medicines than to such as are composed of *fresh vegetables*; and provided they be *fresh*, and of such a nature as will allow them to be taken freely, it is almost no matter what they are. The *acid*, the *sweet*, and the *bitter*, all of them *cure* the *scurvy*.” Sir John Pringle ascribes, and with great justice, to the frequent use of *fresh vegetables* and sugar, which now make up so great a part of the diet of the *European nations*, that we at this day so seldom hear of the dreadful putrid diseases which formerly swept off such multitudes, every thirty or forty years, and generally went under the name of *plagues*.”

Here is a clean and separate court, with wards for the sick. One only of these was occupied, in which were five children. I was informed that only two died last year.

The charges and orders for the several officers of this hospital are published, and given to the governors: and with pleasure I confirm the remark of my worthy friend the late Dr. Fothergill, “ that in this, which is one of the largest public schools for the education of children in this kingdom, and in the center of the city of London, and where people of all ranks and orders are perpetually passing and repassing; such is the due *subordination* that is *impressed* upon them by their *superiors*, that one sees amongst them, while at play in the public courts of the school, much less rudeness and disorderly conduct than might have been expected even from a more confined course of education.”

shall

shall take any fee, gratuity or reward.—In the printed *laws and orders*, I am sorry to find the following one. “ That all drugs, medicines, materials and necessaries be bought from persons, who will furnish them at the cheapest rate, and that the *preference* be given to tradesmen who are *subscribers*.” Sept. 16th, 1788, Patients 70.

ST. THOMAS’S HOSPITAL in SOUTHWARK.

Some of the wards in this hospital are only eighteen feet wide: the bedsteads are iron, and very properly detached from the walls: there are no testers, but semicircular irons for the curtains in winter. The wards were fresh and clean, except the three foul wards, in which were fifty-three men and twenty-seven women: these were very offensive and had not a window open. There were *no water closets*. The bread was *excellent*.

The Diet Table was as follows:

“ FULL DIET.

- Breakfast.* Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days.
- Dinner.* Three days half a pound boiled mutton, and two days beef; the other two days 4 oz. butter, or 6 oz. cheese.
- Supper.* Broth one pint, on meat days bread fourteen ounces; beer one quart in winter, and three pints in summer.

MIDDLE OR LOW DIET.

- Breakfast.* Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days.
- Dinner.* Six ounces of mutton or veal five days, the other two days as above, viz. cheese or butter.
- Supper.* Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days. Bread 12 oz. beer one quart.

MILK DIET.

- Breakfast.* Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days.
- Dinner.* One pint rice milk, or 8 oz. of pudding (if possible) three days.
- Supper.* Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days. Drink one part milk and two water; a quart in winter, three pints in summer. Bread 12 oz.

DRY DIET.

- Breakfast.* Two ounces cheese, or 2 oz. butter.
- Dinner.* The same as the full diet, till it can be determined about pudding.
- Supper.* Two ounces cheese, or 2 oz. butter. Five sea biscuits, or bread 14 oz. Beer one quart a day.

FEVER DIET.

Barley water, water gruel, panado, thin broth, milk porridge, rice gruel, balm or sage tea, when ordered."

The

The rules of the hospital, and the duty of the nurses and patients were hung up.

I copy a good order at this hospital.

“ XII. That if any surgeon have any considerable or extraordinary operation to perform, he shall give notice of the time of his doing the same to the other surgeons, that they may be present.” But I searched in vain to find (what I have often wished were a standing order in *all* hospitals) that no *amputation* should ever take place till after a consultation of *three* medical gentlemen, who shall be of unanimous opinion that it is absolutely necessary, and that there is no probability of effecting a cure without the use of the knife and saw.*

Every clean patient pays a fee of 3s. 6d. at admission, and a foul or venereal patient pays 10s. 6d. besides 4d. a day; and all pay the nurses for washing their linen. A surety engages to supply the patient with clean body linen every week, and pay the fees for his burial to the steward of the hospital. I am sorry to find such great quantities of beer brought from public houses into this and other hospitals. Here and at Guy's,

* In a county hospital, I have known one of the most excruciating of all surgical operations prevented, by the spirited exertions of the good old house apothecary: and the patient by his attention and care was cured. And even in the experience of a private country gentleman, among the surrounding poor, some instances have occurred, in which *rest, regimen, and cooling physic* have saved limbs, which gentlemen of the faculty were *decidedly* of opinion, must be amputated.

the patients easily get out, there being no proper attention to the gates, so that the adjoining gin-shops often prevent the efficacy of medicine and diet. Sept. 17th, 1788, Patients 440.

GUY'S HOSPITAL in SOUTHWARK.

This hospital was founded and endowed at the sole expence of *Thomas Guy*, a private citizen of London, and *erected* during his *life-time*. The wards in this hospital are in general too low: the height of some is only nine feet and a half. In several of the old wards (each containing about thirty beds) the beds and testers are wood, and infested with bugs. In the new wards, which were clean and fresh,* are iron bedsteads and hair beds; and each patient has a box which slides under the bedstead, and makes a seat when drawn out. The window at the upper end of each of these wards opens from the cieling to the floor;† and there are also ventilators in the cielings which communicate with the chimneys of the wards over them, and by means of the common fires draw off the foul air. The water closets in the new wards are on the *best* construction, and *not*

* The following order is in the rules of this hospital, “that if any patient be found smoking tobacco in bed, or in the ward, they are to be discharged.”

† The sashes are hung on pivots, which are on each side the window: they are in several divisions, and lap upon each other: when they are set open to their greatest extent, they form horizontal planes, at right angles with the sash frames, and admit air equal to the whole opening of the window, excepting the substance of the frames.

in

in the least *offensive*; for by opening the door, water is turned into them.* Here is a good contrivance for easily opening the upper sashes; which in other hospitals, being lofty and heavy; are opened with difficulty. The medicines are principally prepared under the care of an ingenious gentleman, who has been furnished with a laboratory and mills, that they may be certain of having their drugs free from adulteration. The patients' box and medicine-tray, are numbered; this prevents confusion, and consequently mistakes which may be sometimes fatal, through the ignorance or carelessness of nurses. Here are excellent baths, in clean and neat rooms. The *alterations* in this hospital are to go on, and as it is situated in a very close part of the town, and surrounded with buildings, they are highly commendable, that the patients may enjoy the advantage of a free circulation of air. Each ward is to be taken in rotation; it being the desire of the governors, and that of the present attentive treasurer, to carry the *improvements* for the benefit of the patients to the greatest extent. The architect is the ingenious Mr. *William Blackburn*. To the former gentlemen I must mention, that I.

* The water closets are constantly supplied with fresh water from a reservoir; they empty and fill the basin by opening the door. They are so simply constructed that they require little attention, and are not liable to be easily put out of repair. They are free from ill scents. The basin is of earthen or queen's ware, glazed; and it is always charged with water, being supplied afresh every time the patient leaves the closet. The door acts on the cistern by a common lever, and the same operation discharges all that is left in the basin.

saw a woman bring her child, and with tears leave the fee of 2*s.* 9*d.* for the nurse, and 6*d.* for the steward. The foul patients pay 7*s.* Every patient on admission must lay down 20*s.* or find security for their burial. Sept. 17th, 1788, Patients 304.

*The WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL in JAMES'S
STREET.*

This was the *first* of its kind in this kingdom. It was instituted 1719, *For the Relief of the Sick and Needy from all Parts*; with an establishment for *incurables*, begun 1734, supported by voluntary contributions. The wards of this old hospital are in general only seventeen feet wide: the beds parallel and close to the walls, with wooden testers: the floors were sanded; and the walls dirty. Most of the upper sashes were not moveable. A sum is paid every year for the destruction of bugs. Bread allowance to the patients is too small. A diet-table is published, and an annual account, but no book of the rules and orders. Here are *no* ward-fees taken, nor security for *burial*. Sept. 24th, 1788, Patients 71, and 14 Incurables.

*ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL for Sick and Lame at
HYDE-PARK-CORNER.*

This is in a good situation. Here are three large, and three small wards for men; and the same number for women: the lower wards are
for

or accidents. The wards are twenty-two feet and a half wide, and only ten and a half high: they are too close, especially the men's, which were very offensive, all the windows being shut. The windows are small, and too distant from the ceiling: the bedsteads are old, have testers, and the beds stand close to the wall:* the floors were sanded; and the walls wanted white-washing. The kitchen and offices are under ground, and were neither neat nor clean. A good cold bath, but not used. A good garden. The staircases here, and in almost all our hospitals, are of wood: the stone staircases in the hospitals *abroad* are more proper.

There are no rules or orders published; but only an annual account, with the names of the governors, &c. on one sheet of paper. In several wards this order is painted on a board.

* I am fully persuaded that very much depends on the patients' lying on fresh and clean beds. In many hospitals the beds are old, and crowded against the walls, so that there is no circulation of air round them; and, by a succession of patients with various disorders, must be very offensive. If the annual sum paid in several hospitals for the destruction of bugs, were expended in airing, beating and brushing the beds, the end, perhaps, would be much better answered. For in the country where the air is fresh, and freely admitted into lodging-rooms, there are few or no bugs. In the hospitals in Sweden I observed a very good mode of sweetening the beds: on every fine day a certain number were brought into the open air, and beaten and brushed on a deal machine made for that purpose. I could wish that such a practice were adopted in our hospitals, and that the rest of the bedding were more frequently washed and aired.

“ At

“ At a General Court, Jan. 11th, 1783, ordered, That no person whatsoever belonging to this house presume, upon pain of expulsion, to take of any, either in or out-patient a fee, reward or gratification of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any service received in this house; and this not only while they are under the care of this house, but also after they shall be discharged.” Sept. 22d, 1788, Patients 150.

The BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL in BROWN-LOW-STREET, for the RECEPTION of Married Women.

Here are six wards, and in each six beds. The wards were clean and quiet: provision good: kitchen and pantry clean. This is a good institution, and proper attention is paid to the patients; who continue here three weeks after they are delivered. The house is old, and wants white-washing, and the cieling is too low. Here *female* pupils are instructed in the art of midwifery, and after residing four or five months, receive certificates of their ability to practise. Women are admitted here in the most generous manner, for no fee or gratification of any kind is allowed to the nurses or servants.

The laws, orders and regulations of this hospital are published, and they are full and explicit. I was glad to find the following one, *viz.* “ The
“ *ladies,*

“ ladies, governors and subscribers to this charity, may at any time visit the lying-in wards ;
 “ and such their visitation will be esteemed as a
 “ favour done to the charity.”

Women delivered and discharged from Dec. 31st, 1786, to Dec. 31st, 1787, 550. Died 7.
Total 557.

*The CITY of LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL in
 the CITY ROAD, for Married Women.*

Here are eight wards, seventeen feet wide, which open into passages six feet wide ; six only are occupied, each containing eight beds. The wards and beds were clean, and over the door of each ward was a circular aperture of about a foot diameter. Here there is a chapel. The house wants white-washing.—The women continue three weeks after delivery, and in particular cases longer ; if they choose it, their children are baptized in the house. The annual account is published ; and in the hall, lists of the donors' names are painted on boards ; also the hospital list of women and children, which commenced in 1771, when there were

Women delivered; had twins.			Total born, viz.	Males	Females.
The numbers in 1779 were }	489	4	493	230	263
	545	6	551	281	270
1780	451	4	455	220	235
1781	453	3	456	223	233
1782	456	6	462	214	248
1783	510	3	513	276	237
1784	549	5	554	269	285
1785	582	9	591	299	292
1786	586	12	595	310	285

Opposite the door is this order: That no person be allowed to go up into the wards to visit the patients, but between the hours of three and five in the afternoon.

I could wish that there were a standing order in this, and all hospitals, that no governors or governesses of hospitals should have any concern, directly or indirectly, in serving the hospitals to which they belong with provisions, &c. Sept. 23d, 1788, Women 36.

*The LOCK HOSPITAL near HYDE-PARK-CORNER,
for the Relief of venereal Patients only.**

Here are three wards for men and three for women. The beds have canvass testers. The wards

* A prejudice prevailing in the minds of many people against such hospitals will, I hope, be my excuse for copying the INTRODUCTION to the *Abstract of the Rules and Orders*.

“ The disease which entitles the objects of this hospital to relief, is in itself extremely loathsome, and direful in its effects; and

wards want white-washing. The chapel is spacious: the patients during divine service are in
two

and the unhappy sufferers, if poverty be their companion, are doubtless involved in the most *deplorable wretchedness*.

Many a worthy woman has here to lament the diabolical profligacy of an abandoned husband.—Many a poor and helpless infant to deplore its being the offspring of a distempered parent.—Many a young creature of tender years, yea, even in *infancy itself*, has to bewail the inhuman violence of a diseased, filthy, and loathsome ravisher.—Others, who have been led away by the arts and wiles of seducers, by promises made only to be broken, and fair words meant only to deceive.—And lastly, many who have inadvertently sought their own ruin, have also been cured in this hospital; such, many such, but for this house, had rotted and perished miserably. Some of these, whose lives have happily been preserved, have kissed the rod of affliction; by the blessing of God have turned from their iniquity, and been happily restored to their family, their country, and *themselves*.

Therefore their having brought on themselves the disease by their own sin and folly is no reason why they should be left to perish. A life lost to the public, from whatever cause, is still a loss.—If we speak of the matter in a christian view, how dare any, who profess to *know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ*, make this an objection? Suppose the Redeemer had urged such a plea against *becoming poor for our sakes*; suppose he had said of us,—“Leave those sinners to the consequences of their sin and folly—they are miserable, guilty, lost and undone, but it was their *own* fault—let them perish eternally—let the law take its vengeance on them—I’ll not *become poor for their sakes*, to save them from its curse, for they do not deserve that I should,”—had this been the language of our Lord, where had we now been?—We should not now be partaking of his mercies, but feeling his righteous vengeance—not invited to an opportunity of shewing pity and compassion to others, but ourselves in torment, crying in vain for a drop of water to cool our tongues.

And though this charity gives encouragement to repentance, by giving the most profligate, *one* fair opportunity to reflect, and amend their lives, yet it destroys all incitement to *presumption*,

two upper rooms, concealed from the audience by blinds. There is a good bathing room, and a garden. Visitors to the patients are admitted on Mondays, from two o'clock till four. The abstract of rules and orders is published. The admission and dismissal of the patients are without a fee or gratuity to any of the servants, and no security at admission is required for their burial. Sept. 22d, 1788, Men 36. Women 28.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL in MOORFIELDS,
For the Cure of Lunatics, and the Reception of In-
 curables.

The committee room and apartments for the stewards, &c. are in the center; and in long galleries and wings on each side, are the rooms for the patients. The size of these rooms is twelve feet by eight feet ten inches, and twelve feet ten

sumption, by affording no repetition of its countenance and favour, to the hardened and impenitent.—For it is a fixed, determinate, fundamental rule of the charity, that no person whatsoever, if once discharged, is ever to be admitted a second time.—And all the patients have a paper of rules and directions delivered to them at their admission, at the bottom of which stand these words.—

N. B. “ *Having been once cured, or discharged for any other cause out of this hospital, you never can be admitted again.*”

Therefore the language of this institution is, like that of our blessed Lord——“ *Go, and sin no more,*” and like him it adds, “ *lest a worse thing happen unto thee.*”

inches

inches high: the rooms in the wings and at the top of the house are less: the galleries are sixteen feet wide. On the four floors there are about two hundred and seventy rooms: these were quite clean and not offensive, though the house is old and wants white-washing. The galleries have, very properly, rooms only on one side. The patients communicate with one another from the top to the bottom of the house, so that there is no separation of the calm and quiet from the noisy and turbulent, except those who are chained in their cells. To each side of the house there is only one vault: very offensive. There are no cisterns at the top of the house, nor water in the upper floor.

There are fitting rooms with fire-places properly guarded with iron—a cold bath and airing grounds for each sex—*no chapel*—Bread allowance to patients 1 *lb.* a day (8 *oz.* at dinner, and the same at supper). Their bread, butter, cheese and beer were very good. Two housekeepers, “when a patient is to be admitted, enter into
“a bond of £100 to pay for bedding and
“clothes, during the patient’s continuance in
“the hospital, and to take him or her away when
“discharged by the committee, and to pay the
“charge of burial, if the patient die in the hospital.” When a patient is dismissed as incurable, his name is entered, that when there is a vacancy among the incurables (the number of whom is sixty men and fifty women) he may be admitted, paying only *half a crown* a week.—Visitors are admitted by a governor’s ticket, only

on Mondays and Wednesdays, between the hours of ten and twelve. Sept. 26, 1788, Men 133. Women 139.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL *for Lunatics in* OLD STREET ROAD.

This spacious building was first occupied on new year's day, 1786; the former in Moorfields being old and inconvenient. Here are on each of the three floors, three long galleries and wings, with opposite cells for the patients; and in the center are apartments for officers, &c. On one side of these apartments are the men, on the other the women. In each gallery there are thirty-two cells which are arched, boarded and wainscoted (ten feet four inches by eight, and thirteen feet three inches high) and each cell has a window outward, and a large aperture over the door, with inside wire lattice to the iron bars, to prevent accidents, and (very properly) no shutters. The cells were very clean and not offensive. The boxes on which the beds or straw lie are on a declivity, and have false bottoms.—The cells open into galleries fifteen feet wide; and in each gallery was a vault, which was not offensive. There are many cisterns on the top of the house, which are filled by four machines or forcing pumps, to supply the galleries with water. These machines cost £200. Here are large airing grounds for men and women: there is also a new, but very inconvenient bath.

Every

Every patient is admitted till cured, or for one year, and must bring a security from two householders of £100, to take him out at the end of that term. If within the year he be dismissed as cured, and relapses within two months, he may be readmitted on the former petition. At the end of the year the patients who are not cured, are put on the list of incurables. Here are forty incurables, who are called boarders, for each of whom their friends pay *five shillings* a week.

Here are *very properly* two sitting rooms in each gallery, one for the quiet, the other for the turbulent; but I could wish that the noisy and turbulent were in a separate part of the house, by day and by night. I have mentioned the propriety of hair beds for the sick, and in such houses as this they are peculiarly necessary, because water runs through them.

Several women were calm and quiet, and at needle work with the matron. A *chapel* would be proper here for the *advantage* of recovering patients, as I have seen in such houses abroad.

Tho' this noble hospital was neat and clean, yet I greatly prefer one at Constantinople, which is described in this volume, and the *Dol-huis* at Amsterdam, which is particularly mentioned in my former publications. Sept. 25, 1788, Men 54. Women 10.

I shall beg leave to subjoin a few *general observations* concerning *defects* in the London hospitals, premising, that I fear the public attention to them is much relaxed of late years, in consequence of the newer establishments of dispensaries, which have multiplied so as to injure the funds of the older institutions.

The securities and fees required at admission into many of the hospitals bear hard upon the poor, and absolutely exclude many of those who have the greatest occasion for charitable relief. The nurses' fees in particular open a door to many impositions.

The visits of governors are too often only a matter of form, the visiter hurrying out of an offensive room, and readily acquiescing in the reports of the nurses, &c. Hence I apprehend, many instances of neglect in surgeons and their dressers, as well as other officers, go unnoticed.

I have never found any clergyman administering consolation and admonition to the sick; and prayers are usually attended by very few.

White-washing the wards is seldom or never practised; and *injurious* prejudices against washing floors, and admitting fresh air, are suffered to operate.

Bathing, either hot or cold, is scarcely ever used; I suppose, because it would give trouble to the attendants.

There

There are no convalescent wards or sitting rooms, so that patients are often turned out very unfit for work, or the common mode of living.

The admission of great quantities of beer for the patients from ale-houses, by alledged, or pretended orders from the faculty, is a great and growing evil. Every *proper* article of diet should be provided by the hospital, and *no other*, on any account, be admitted.

It is a pity that for want of attention to these circumstances, such noble institutions should be rendered of much less public utility, than was intended by their generous founders and supporters.

I GAVE in my last Publication some hints on the CONSTRUCTION and Regulation of Hospitals, most of which were collected from the observations I had made abroad: I shall now take the liberty of repeating them, with a few additional observations.

The *situation* of an *Infirmery* or *Hospital*, should be on elevated ground, near a stream of water, and out of a town.—The wards, if only one for each sex, to be from twenty-five to thirty feet high, arched, and without apartments over them; otherwise, the building to consist of only *two stories* beside the cellars, and the area extended as far as necessary upon this plan, that the in-
con-

convenience of higher rooms may be avoided. The first floor raised four or five steps from the ground, and the ascent made easy to the entrance. The *wards* fifteen feet high to the ceiling, and distinct ones for medical and chyrurgical patients. Two doors to each ward, one of them iron latticed, or canvass. *Staircase* of stone, spacious, convenient and easy, as in Italy, Mar-seilles, Malta, &c. No room to contain more than eight *beds*. The *windows* lofty and opposite, or large circular apertures (as at Leeds infirmary) opening into passages not less than six feet wide: hasps and staples to the upper sashes, to prevent their being shut at improper times: one of the windows should open from the ceiling to the floor, either as folding doors, or like those at Guy's hospital: a stone gallery for more readily opening and shutting the windows, as in the Italian hospitals. The *ceilings* lathed and plastered, and proper apertures in them. The fire-places in the middle of the longer side of the wards: the beds in spacious recesses, as at Toledo and Burgos; or to each bed a *recess* with curtains as at Genoa, Savona, &c. The bedsteads iron, painted, and with a screw, that the backs may be easily raised or lowered: the beds on varnished boards or laths, with hair mattresses. In each ward a cistern, basin, and towel for the patients. Vaults on the outside of the wards, and water closets, as at Guy's hospital: for every improvement that may render such places less offensive, should be carefully adopted in all houses containing a number of inhabitants. Airy
rooms

rooms and refectories for convalescent patients : one *spare* and *unfurnished* ward ; each ward to be taken in succession, and called the spare ward. The kitchen, wash-house, brew-house and bake-house, out of the house : but if the kitchen be in the house, it should be lofty, as in Christ's hospital (not under ground) and the entrance through the servants' hall. A convenient bath, with an easy descent into it. A piazza and spacious walk to induce patients to take the air and exercise. The wards washed once a week—scraped and lime-whited at least once a year. (The machines at *Norwich* for supplying the salt mines with fresh air being on a simple construction, would be of *admirable use* in hospitals, especially if situated in close and confined places.) The patients washed at their admission in the cold or warm bath, and to conform strictly to the rules of *nicety* and *cleanliness*.

It may be proper to suggest, that many of these ideas may be adopted with equal propriety in the *construction* and *regulation* of *poor houses*.

A B S T R A C T

FROM THE

Acts of the 14th and 24th GEO. III.

For preserving the Health of Prisoners in Gaol, and preventing the Gaol Distemper; and for enabling the Justices of Peace to build and repair Gaols in their respective Counties.

WHEREAS the malignant fever, that is commonly called *The Gaol Distemper*, is found to be owing to a want of cleanliness and fresh air in the several gaols in England and Wales; and the fatal consequences of that disorder, of which there has been, of late, too much experience, might be prevented, if Justices of the Peace were duly authorized to provide such accommodations in gaols as may be necessary to answer this salutary purpose: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the several Justices of the Peace, in that part of Great Britain called England and Wales, within their several jurisdictions,

a

dictions, in their quarter sessions assembled, are hereby authorized and required to order the walls and cielings of the several cells and wards, both of the debtors and the felons, and also of any other rooms used by the prisoners in their respective gaols and prisons, where felons are usually confined, to be scraped and white-washed, once in the year at least; to be regularly washed and kept clean, and constantly supplied with fresh air, by means of hand ventilators, or otherwise; to order two rooms in each gaol or prison, one for the men, and the other for the women, to be set apart for the sick prisoners, directing them to be removed into such rooms as soon as they shall be seized with any disorder, and kept separate from those who shall be in health; to order a warm and cold bath, or commodious bathing tubs, to be provided in each gaol or prison, and to direct the prisoners to be washed in such warm or cold baths or bathing tubs, according to the condition in which they shall be at the time, before they are suffered to go out of such gaols or prisons upon any occasion whatever; to order this act to be painted in large and legible characters upon a board, and hung up in some conspicuous part of each of the said gaols and prisons; and to appoint an experienced surgeon or apothecary, at a stated salary, to attend each gaol or prison respectively, who shall, and he is hereby directed to report to the said Justices by whom he is appointed, at each quarter sessions, a state of the health of the prisoners under his care or superintendence.

“ And

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Justices of the Peace, in their said quarter sessions assembled, are hereby authorized to direct the several courts of justice within their respective jurisdictions to be properly ventilated; to order cloaths to be provided for the prisoners when they see occasion; to prevent the prisoners from being kept under ground, whenever they can do it conveniently; and to make such other orders, from time to time, for restoring or preserving the health of prisoners, as they shall think necessary.

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the expences attending the execution of the orders of the said Justices, made in pursuance of this act, so far as the same shall respect county gaols and prisons, and courts of justice belonging to counties, shall be borne and defrayed, at all times, out of the respective county rates; and so far as the same shall respect the gaols and prisons, and courts of justice, of particular cities, towns corporate, cinque ports, liberties, franchises, or places, that do not contribute to the rates of the counties in which they are respectively situated, such expences shall be defrayed out of the public stock or rates of such cities, towns corporate, cinque ports, liberties, franchises, or places, having such exclusive jurisdictions, to which such gaols, or prisons, or courts of justice shall respectively belong: And if any gaoler or keeper of any prison shall, at any time, neglect or disobey the orders of such Justices made in pursuance of this act, he may be proceeded
against

against in a summary way, by complaint made to the Judges of Assize, or to the Justices, in their quarter sessions: and if he be found guilty of such neglect or disobedience, he shall pay such fine as the Judges of Assize, or Justices, shall impose, and shall be committed in case of non-payment."

Abstract, 24th GEO. III.

" And whereas the preventing gaolers from selling any liquors, or deriving any profit from the sale of liquors, may be a great means of preventing drunkenness, riots, and other disorders in gaols, and of preserving good order therein; and it may be proper to give sufficient power and authority to the Justices of the Peace in their sessions, in certain cases, to allow salaries to gaolers, in lieu of the profits which are now derived from the sale of liquors; be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the said first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of any county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or precinct, within that part of Great Britain called England, or the principality of Wales, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or some special adjournment of the same, held for such express purpose, and they are hereby authorized and impowered, if it shall appear to them necessary or proper, to appoint such salaries or allowances to such gaolers and their assistants, in the several gaols within their respective jurisdictions, and to vary the same, from time to time, as to them shall seem meet; and to order and direct the said salaries and allowances

allowances to be paid out of the county rate, by the treasurer of such county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or precinct, upon a certificate, signed by the Chairman of such Quarter Sessions, specifying the salaries and allowances so directed to be made.

“ Provided always and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Chairman of any Quarter Sessions, or adjournment thereof, to sign such certificate, for such salaries or allowances to be granted under this act, unless such salaries or allowances shall have been settled at some General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or some special adjournment thereof, and notice shall have been given fourteen days at least before the holding such General Quarter Sessions, or such adjournment thereof, by two several advertisements inserted in some newspaper printed and circulated in the county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or precinct, in which such gaols are situated, and where such salaries or allowances are to be granted to the gaolers, of an intended application for the granting such salaries or allowances; which said advertisements shall be signed by the Clerk of the Peace of such county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or precinct, or his deputy, for the time being.

“ And be it further enacted, That from and after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, no gaoler, or any person or persons in trust for or employed by
such

such gaoler, shall suffer tippling or gaming in such prison; or shall sell or dispose of, or permit or suffer to be sold or disposed of, or be capable of being licensed to sell or dispose of, any wine, beer, ale, or other liquors; or have any beneficial interest or concern whatsoever in the sale or disposal of any liquors of any kind, or in any tap house, tap room, or tap, under the penalty of ten pounds for every such offence, to be recovered by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under the hands and seals of any two Justices of the Peace acting for the county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or precinct, within which such gaol is situated, (which warrant such Justices are hereby required to grant), upon the confession of the party or parties, or upon the information of any witness or witnesses, upon oath, (which oath such Justices are hereby empowered to administer); and the said penalty, after the charges of recovering the same shall be deducted, shall be paid one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the use of the prisoners confined within such gaol; and in case sufficient distress cannot be found, then it shall be lawful for such Justices to commit such offender or offenders to the house of correction for the county or place where the offence shall be committed, there to remain, without bail or main-prize, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, unless penalty, and all reasonable charges, shall be sooner paid and satisfied.

“ And be it further enacted, That all Justices of the Peace before whom any person shall be convicted of any offence against this act, shall and may cause the conviction to be drawn up in the following form, or to the like effect; that is to say,

County, } “ BE it remembered, That on the
 &c. of } day of in the
 year of the reign of his Majesty
A. B. is convicted be-
 fore of his Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace for the said coun-
 ty, or riding, division, city, town, li-
 berty, or precinct (as the case shall be)
 by virtue of an act of Parliament made
 in the 24th year of the reign of his Ma-
 jesty King George the Third, intituled,
 [Here set forth the title of the act, and
 specify the offence, and the time and
 place when and where the same was
 committed.]

“ Given under our hands and seals,
 the day and year aforesaid.”

F I N I S.

Admitted to the office of the
 Clerk of the Court of Sessions
 at New York, on the 1st day of
 January, 1849, and continued
 in the same office until the 31st day
 of December, 1849.

Witness my hand and seal at New York
 the 31st day of December, 1849.

John C. Smith

Clerk

1849

